FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 90–44, RM–7123, RM–7367]

FM Broadcasting Services; East Los Angeles and Long Beach, CA

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; petition for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: The Chief, Policy and Rules Division dismissed the petition for reconsideration, filed by Antelope Broadcasting Co., Inc., of the *Report and Order* in this proceeding, 60 FR 15255, March 23, 1995 at the request of Antelope. *The Report and Order* had granted the petition (RM–7123) of Spanish Broadcasting System of Florida, Inc. to reallot Channel 250B from Long Beach, California to East Los Angeles, California, and to modify its permit to specify East Los Angeles as the new community of license. With this action, the proceeding is terminated.

DATES: Effective March 19, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: J. Bertron Withers, Jr., Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418–2180.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Memorandum Opinion and Order,* MM Docket No. 90–44, adopted February 25, 1998 and released March 6, 1998. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in Commission's Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20554. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, 1231 20th Street, N.W., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 857–3800.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

Federal Communications Commission.

Charles W. Logan,

Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 98–6849 Filed 3–18–98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 227

[Docket No. 980225046–8060–02; I.D. 073097E]

Endangered and Threatened Species: Threatened Status for Two ESUs of Steelhead in Washington, Oregon, and California

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; notice of determination.

SUMMARY: Previously, NMFS completed a comprehensive status review of west coast steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss,* or *O. mykiss*) populations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California, and identified 15 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) within this range. After soliciting additional data to resolve scientific disagreements, NMFS now issues a final rule to list two ESUs as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The threatened steelhead ESUs are located in Washington, Oregon, and California (Lower Columbia River and Central Valley, California ESUs). NMFS will issue shortly protective regulations under section 4(d) of the ESA for these threatened ESUs.

NMFS has determined that the Oregon Coast, Klamath Mountains Province (KMP), and Northern California ESUs do not warrant listing at this time. Available scientific information and conservation measures indicate these ESUs are now at a lower risk of extinction than at the time of the proposed rule. However, NMFS remains concerned about the status of steelhead in these areas; therefore, the Oregon Coast, KMP, and Northern California ESUs warrant classification as candidate species. NMFS will reevaluate the status of these ESUs within four years to determine whether listing is warranted.

In the two ESUs identified as threatened, only naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) residing below naturally and man-made impassable barriers (*e.g.,* impassable waterfalls and dams) are listed. NMFS has examined the relationship between hatchery and natural populations of steelhead in these ESUs and has assessed whether any hatchery populations are essential for their recovery. At this time, no hatchery populations are deemed essential for recovery (and hence listed) in either of the two listed ESUs.

At this time, NMFS is listing only anadromous life forms of *O. mykiss.*

DATES: Effective May 18, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Branch Chief, Protected Resources Division, NMFS, Northwest Region, 525 NE Oregon Street, Suite 500, Portland, OR 97232–2737.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Garth Griffin, 503–231–2005, Craig Wingert, 562–980–4021, or Joe Blum, 301–713–1401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Species Background

Oncorhynchus mykiss exhibit one of the most complex suites of life history traits of any salmonid species. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* may exhibit anadromy (meaning they migrate as juveniles from fresh water to the ocean, and then return to spawn in fresh water) or freshwater residency (meaning they reside their entire lives in fresh water). Resident forms are usually referred to as ''rainbow'' or ''redband'' trout, while anadromous life forms are termed ''steelhead.'' Few detailed studies have been conducted regarding the relationship between resident and anadromous *O. mykiss* and, as a result, the relationship between these two life forms is poorly understood. Recently the scientific name for the biological species that includes both steelhead and rainbow trout was changed from *Salmo gairdneri* to *O. mykiss*. This change reflects the premise that all trouts from western North America share a common lineage with Pacific salmon.

Steelhead typically migrate to marine waters after spending 2 years in fresh water. They then reside in marine waters for typically 2 or 3 years prior to returning to their natal stream to spawn as 4- or 5-year-olds. Unlike other Pacific salmon, steelhead are iteroparous, meaning they are capable of spawning more than once before they die. However, it is rare for steelhead to spawn more than twice before dying; most that do so are females. Steelhead adults typically spawn between December and June (Bell, 1990; Busby *et al.,* 1996). Depending on water temperature, steelhead eggs may incubate in ''redds'' (nesting gravels) for 1.5 to 4 months before hatching as ''alevins'' (a larval life stage dependent on food stored in a yolk sac). Following yolk sac absorption, young juveniles or ''fry'' emerge from the gravel and begin actively feeding. Juveniles rear in fresh water from 1 to 4 years, then migrate to the ocean as ''smolts.''

Biologically, steelhead can be divided into two reproductive ecotypes, based